

LOVES BUT FEARS TO WOO

Schubert's Passion For Young Countess Was Only Love Affair of the Great Musician.

By Margaret C. Peters

LIKE so many of the world's geniuses, Franz Schubert's greatness was unrecognized until after his death; now all the world knows his music and loves it. Vienna is proud to claim him as her very own. He was born in the Nussdorfer Strasse, January 31, 1797. His father was a poor school teacher and could give very little education to his children, but Franz was gifted with a beautiful voice which procured him a place in the Chorister school of Konvik, as it was called. Here he learned to sing and to play the violin; but the other branches of education he was left to procure as best he might. Schubert remained at the Konvik until 1815, when his voice changed. He had already written several laudable compositions.

To escape conscription the young composer became a school teacher, but his work did not interest him; he was nervous and irritable and after three years of teaching, resigned in consequence of an altercation with the father of one of the pupils.

Five Years of Hard Work.
The next five years were hard ones for the composer, for he made little money, although he was writing some of his immortal works. In the year of 1815 he became resident teacher of music in the family of Count Johann Walseghausen, here he had good food and regular hours, a thing unknown since he had left Konvik.

The count and his family passed their summers at their beautiful country seat in Zelees, in Hungary, and in these congenial surroundings Schubert seems to have been contented. But his happiness was to be short-lived, for he fell hopelessly in love with the count's second daughter, the countess Caroline, who is said to have childed Schubert for not dedicating any of his works to her, whereupon he made his famous reply: "Why should I when everything I do is consecrated to you?" It is doubtful whether he ever declared his love for Caroline, but their names will forever be linked together.

Was Not Handsome.
Schubert was of unprepossessing appearance, short, fat, near-sighted, with a heavy complexion. He was shy with his social superiors and reminds one of young Marlowe in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," whose self-consciousness with Kate Hardcastle was painful to behold; whereas, when in company with the maid, he waxed eloquent. Like Marlowe, Schubert got along famously with the servants. He writes: "The cook is rather jolly; the maid is so, the housemaid very pretty, often quite social; the nurse a good old soul; the butler, my rival."

Schubert is said to have cared for the countess Caroline till the end, but she came of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Europe, so in all probability, he never had hopes of winning her. Perhaps he had been bolder the countess might have been his. Authorities disagree as to her age, some saying that she was only 11 and those who wish to believe the story authentic declare her to have been 17—a marriageable age in the early part of the 19th century.

Dies At 31.
Schubert died November 19, 1828 at 31. It seems strange that sometimes death touches on the dramatic. This was true in the case of Schubert. Shortly before his death he tried to raise himself from his pillow and with a feeble voice, the voice that had been the pride of the Konvik, sang that pathetic part of the "Erlkönig" (his best beloved work) where death is mentioned. Shortly afterwards he breathed his last. By his own wish he was buried near Beethoven and over his grave is a monument bearing an inscription to the effect that:

"Music had buried a rich treasure, but still richer hopes."

Versailles

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Slouch."

VERSAILLES, which may or may not be enjoying extreme ill-health at the present time, depending on the location of the German army, is a town of 45,000, principal occupation, advertisement and excuse for existence is a palace. Before Louis XIV. had his new country home, over 200 years ago, Versailles was a Gothic wilderness, much frequented by horse thieves and peasants, both of which had the same standing with the king. Then the palace was built and for almost a century Versailles was the show place of Europe. It was as beautiful as Paradise and as careless as a child, as Babylon and in the end it ruined the reputation of France and put a permanent crimp in the king business in that country.

For many years Versailles has not entertained royalty, but has specialized on tourists. This has been a much more profitable business and the city is flourishing. The palace still stands and so does the park which surrounds them. The park is the greatest landscaping job in the world. It contains a canal a mile long and 200 feet wide, navigated only by turtles and gold fish and used entirely for decoration. It has an avenue of statues, an artificial lake, magnificent fountains and an orange grove of 1200 trees. It has alleys, boulevards and tunnels carved through the woods and great six-foot trees which are sculptured into walls and hedges with the aid of aerial ladders. More money and care was spent in building this garden than was ever blown in by the old kings in providing water-channels and aqueducts.

Versailles is the pride of all France and draws more tourists than anything in Paris. There are 25 acres of paintings in the palace and 2500 cobbles paving in the courts and adjoining streets to crumble an average of 100 tons a day. In 1870



"For many years Versailles has not entertained royalty, but has specialized on tourists."

The Germans stayed at Versailles while bombarding Paris, but they were not to walk on the magnificent hardwood floors with their hobnailed boots and left without damage. No country will ever build another Versailles, because no king would be so big a fool as to do it. Most of the magnificent buildings of Europe are the result of foolish kings, and said kings doubtless write in their graves to think that the common people are at last getting dividends from the palaces for which they once dug so profusely. Copyrighted by George Matthews Adams.

Maids and Millinery

(ASSORTED—WHICH ARE YOU?)

By NELL BRINKLEY

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White panties (for thoughts) and black velvet with old-fashioned strings under her chin, for the DEMURE girl.

Embroidery and gay color and dashing lines with an Oriental feather atop, for the DAZZLING girl.

And for the BOYISH girl—a bit of a plunk cap on one side with a page's feather thrust thro' a burnished bit of ornament.

A flaring triicorn brave with gold braid and a gilded knot and a head-like cascade for the VIVACIOUS girl—and fur and braid below chin.

And for the DREAMY girl—anything with a soft brim to veil her eyes and deepen the dreams that lie there.—NELL BRINKLEY.

European Armies Combat New Enemy Now; Cold Weather Is Dreaded As Common Foe

By Rene Bach

Germans Carry Fireless Cookers With Troops; French Serve Hot Coffee; Many British Troops Have No Overcoats; Russians Fare Best of All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—With the advent of winter a new and frightful enemy appears on the scene in embattled Europe. It is the cold—as a destroyer of armies, only less effective than epidemic disease.

Cold is not merely a killer; it disables the fighting man. Soldiers suffering from it cannot fight well. They are dispirited and lose the "fighting edge." Frostitis totally incapacitate many. Even numb fingers make it difficult for a man to handle a rifle or other weapon properly.

The climate of the region where most of the battles will be fought during the next six months is hardly less severe than that of New England. In Russian Poland and East Prussia it is far colder, the thermometer falling far below zero and staying there for weeks at a time. Deep snows are likely to interfere greatly with military movements. On the other hand, the freezing of rivers, and especially of the East Prussian lakes, may be expected to facilitate in some instances the marching of armies.

The digging of trenches in frozen soil will be much more laborious and difficult, and troops will not be able to occupy them day and night, as they have been doing up to now in northern France. They would freeze to death if they did, and until warm weather comes again, must importantly modify the methods of fighting adopted.

But what is to be done to keep the soldiers from freezing? This is a problem that is engaging attention at the present time. The governments have been organized to help in the work of providing warm clothing for the men in the field. People in England are getting together immense quantities of woolen blankets, which already are sorely needed.

Little Houses for British Troops.
The British government proposes to provide little houses for its expeditionary forces. They will be "knockdown" shelters of sheet steel, readily transportable and easily put up or taken down. One of them will accommodate ten or a dozen men. A contract for 100,000 tons of the sheet steel, cut to the requisite size and pattern, has been placed with British firms within the last few days. It is understood that the total cost in the neighborhood of £5,000,000.

These steel huts are a novelty to warfare. When troops are marching, they will be carried in collapsed form on motor trucks. So simple is their pattern that the parts being convertible, a large encampment can be erected in a few minutes. For keeping out the cold, they will be incomparably better than tents.

But it will be asked, what means will be adopted, if any, for heating them? The answer is very simple. In the middle of the roof of each steel hut will be a round hole, for a stovepipe, the stove (one such heater being furnished for each little house) will be a cone of sheet iron, two and a half feet high, standing on four legs. Primitive, but satisfactory for the purpose.

Fuel? Well, it goes without saying that troops in the field are not supposed to be supplied with coal. Locality wood is obtainable. When it is not, droppings of animals can be made to serve the purpose. Old campaigners

are well acquainted with such expedients.

All Have Shelter Tents.

The soldiers of all the combatant nations in the present war carry shelter tents, or "dog tents," as they are otherwise called. That is to say, each man has in his "pack" one-half of such a tent (6 by 4 feet), which buttons or hooks to the half belonging to a second man. When thus put together, the halves make a tent for two soldiers.

This, of course, is not a new idea. Fifty years ago in our own civil war, such shelter tents were used; and the soldiers had an ingenious method of rendering them cold-proof which is likely to be employed during the present European conflict. They built four walls of clay or suitable mud, about six feet high, upon which, when the walls had had time to dry and harden, they erected a sort of roof, its sloping sides shielding the men and making the interior of the mud house quite cozy and comfortable. A hut thus constructed would accommodate four men, and was provided with a stove, the pipe pertaining to which passed through a hole above.

Napoleon's Army in Poland.

A vivid notion of the hardships likely to be undergone by troops in Russian Poland and East Prussia during the coming winter may be had by looking back at the experience of Napoleon's army, almost exactly 100 years ago, when, after the burning of Moscow, the great captain and his men found themselves obliged to retreat through this very region. On the third day of December the thermometer fell to 22 degrees below zero, and from that time on it never rose above zero until after the last French soldier had quitted the czar's dominions.

As was inevitable under such circumstances, great numbers of men

were frozen to death, and few escaped frost-bites. Some iron constitutions, which had not given way under the hardships of the retreat from Moscow, sustained this final ordeal, which arrived after the Berezina was crossed, but a majority succumbed—some of them quite suddenly, as if smitten by sunstroke, others more gradually.

Perhaps the most frightful thing was the fate of Lonska's division, which had arrived at Vilna in good strength a little while before. In three days of bivouacking it withered away, scarcely 1000 being left in the ranks. Napoleon invaded Russia with about 600,000 men. Hardly 20,000 returned, a ragged and starving rabble. Of the fugitives who entered Vilna, a large proportion never left that town. Gangrene attacked the frost-bitten, owing to lack of proper care. Others, if they found beds to lie upon (usually of straw), were too weakened to be able to rise again.

The great military genius who had led them into this predicament suffered neither from frostbite nor hunger. He took good care of himself. At the first opportunity he dressed the remnants of his once formidable army, started post-haste for Paris, and made no subsequent effort to send or procure succor for his unfortunate soldiers.

English Without Overcoats.

Newspaper reports say that most of the British soldiers have no overcoats as yet, though they have already experienced some very cold weather, and many of them are not provided with woolen underclothing. This is likely to mean, later on, much loss of life from pneumonia and sheer exposure. Every German fighting man, on the other hand, carries in his "pack" (attached by a strap to the haversack) a great coat and two woolen blankets, together with his half shelter tent. Even so, on the march, he is not overburdened, because the pack is temporarily consigned to a company wagon.

The French soldier, like the German and the Russian, has his winter-weight uniform. It may be presumed that a great majority of the men of Earl Kitchener's expeditionary forces are provided with warm outer garments, and that deficiencies in underclothing are being rapidly supplied. With 500,000 troops already in the field or on their way (including "territorial" and the contingent from India), and 1,000,000 more expected to take part in the campaign before long, the demands to be met must be fairly overwhelming—clothes and blankets, of course, being only two of a multitude of items.

German Invasion Planned.

The expectation seems to be that the coming winter will witness an invasion of Germany on a gigantic scale, the armies of that nation retiring within their own frontiers and resorting to defensive tactics, while the Russians on the east and the French and British on the west try to force their way in the direction of Berlin. Should this situation arrive, the invaders, operating in a hostile country, will suffer more from lack of shelter than the defenders. The winter climate of Germany is severely cold, and weather is likely to have an important influence upon the outcome of the campaign. Where towns are captured, they will be incidentally destroyed, at least to a great extent—the Germans might even destroy themselves, and thus the allies will find small protection in them. It will be interesting to see how the troops from India stand the cold, accustomed as they are to a hot climate. It is to be expected that they will suffer greatly. But it is understood that they are excellently equipped with this prospect in view, bringing woolen uniforms, heavy rugs, and tents with the

German Use Fireless Cookers.

One of the best ways to keep men

comfortable in cold weather is to give them piping-hot meals. For this purpose the Germans have highly developed the possibilities of "fireless" cooking. Large boxes (carried on motor wagons) are lined with felt and asbestos, and into these insulated receptacles such morning as put food materials, such as stews, which have hardly begun to cook. Heat being prevented from escaping the cooking goes on without help of further fire, and the "stew" is ready to serve in the evening, perhaps 12 hours later. Thus, on camping at night, the soldiers are able to have a hot satisfactory meal without being obliged to wait for it.

The French Keep Hot Coffee Always Ready for the Soldiers.

In insulated, double-jacketed tanks, the Russians use contrivances somewhat similar to the German boxes above described, calling them "Turkistan ovens." Such an oven, lined with felt, is built like a cartridge cart, and cooks for 200 men—the war strength of a Muscovite com-

pany. It can be readily taken off its wheels and placed on the ground in camp.

Cold Always a Dreaded Enemy.

Cold has always been one of the most dreaded enemies of armies. During our own civil war there was an immense amount of suffering from this cause. History tells what terrible experiences the American soldiers of the revolution went through one winter at Valley Forge. Such protection as they had from the weather was afforded by log huts, the construction of which was supervised by Washington himself.

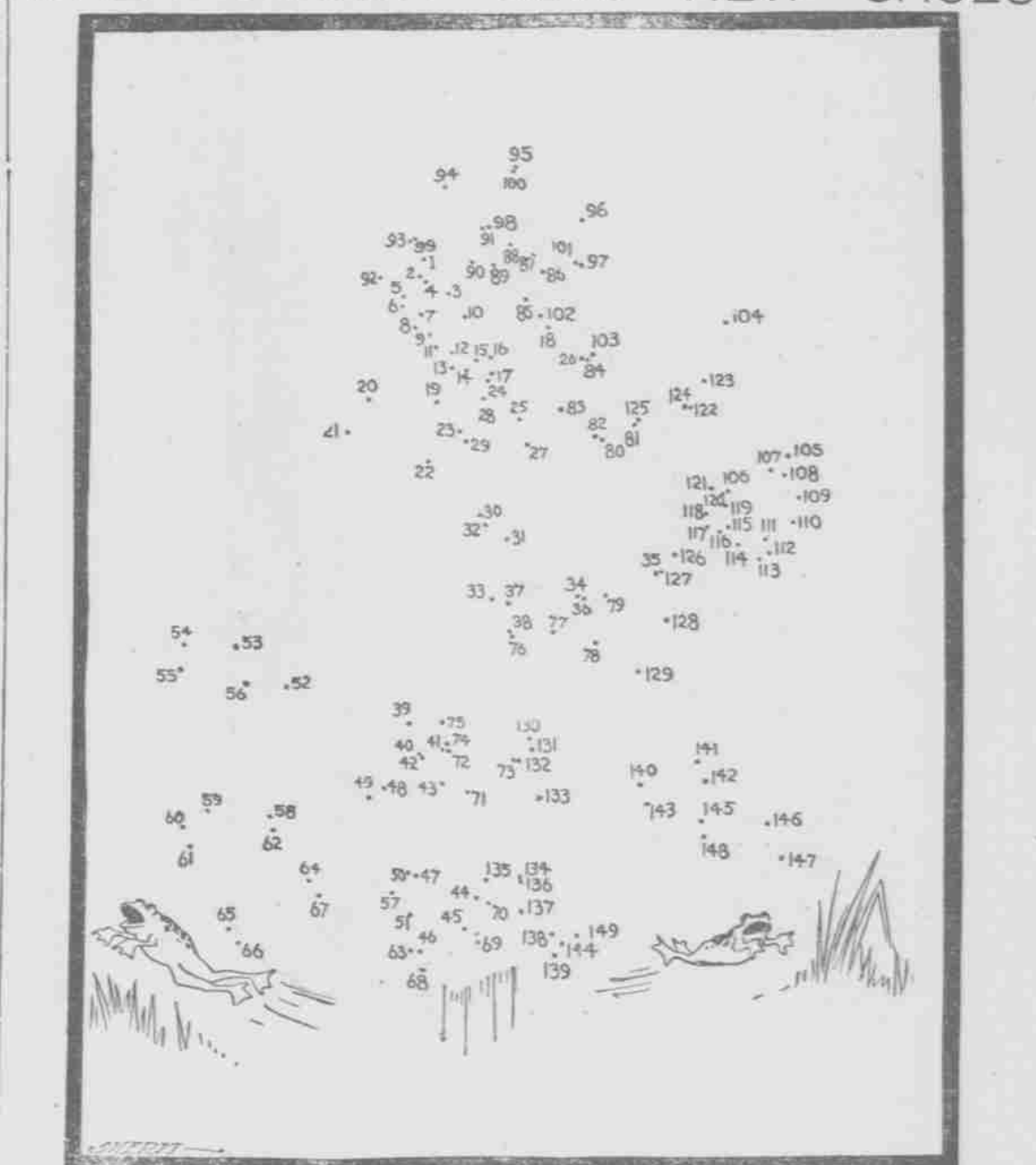
The commanding officers of regiments were required to divide up their men into parties of twelve—each such party to build one hut, to house that number of soldiers. Each hut was 16 to 18 feet, with side walls 6 to 8 feet high. The sides, ends and roofs were of logs—the roofs made tight with split slabs. The sides were smeared with clay, to render them weather-proof, and the same treatment was bestowed upon the interior of the fireplace in the rear of each hut, for fire-proofing. The of-

ficers' huts were placed in a line behind those occupied by the troops. Washington gave a cash prize of \$12 to the party in each regiment that finished its dwelling quickest and in the most workmanlike manner.

The soldiers at Valley Forge were accustomed to relieve their feelings by a singing chant of "no pay, no clothes, no food, no rum." These were days when it was considered that the fighting man, whether ashore or afloat, was entitled to a regular allowance of ardent spirits.

Nowadays the fighting man is forbidden strong alcoholic stimulants, which are no longer considered good for him, even to keep out the cold. The Russians, who have hitherto deemed it wise to allow their troops at least a morning "toddy" have cut off the vodka ration for the duration of the present war. They have discovered that alcohol not only impairs military efficiency, but causes the fighting man to suffer more from cold after the stimulating effect has worn off.

WHEN JOHNNY GETS NEW SHOES



Complete the picture by drawing a pencil line between the dots, starting at No. 1 and taking them numerically.